ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL.
President of the Astro-Meteorological Association, Author of "Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide," "Lunar Influence on Vegetation," "Vennor's Almanac for 1885"; formerly Associate Editor of "Vennor's Weather Bulletin" and "Almanac."

CALENDAR.

Thursday, November 18—Sun rises 7.03, sets 4.27 · Moon at last quarter, 5.46 a.m.
Friday, 19—Thorwaldsen, sculptor, born 1770.
Saturday, 20—Thomas Chatterton, poet, born 1752.
Sunday, 21—Twenty-second after Trinity.
Monday, 22—Sun rises 7.09, sets 4.23.
Tuesday, 23—Mercury "stationary among the stars."
Wednesday, 24—Grace Darling born, 1815.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 24—Cold, wind and snow North, sleet and rain South—High winds, gusty and squally—Stormy, with snows.

Week ending Wednesday, December 1st: Windy, rain or snow according to latitude—Generally unsettled with snow or rain—December opens mild with rain and fog.

SMITH'S PLANETARY ALMANAC for 1887 is now ready, price 10 cents, or postpaid, 12 cents. Apply to Walter H. Smith, No. 31 Arcade St. Montreal, or the ADVOCATE office.

ASTRO-METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING—CONTINUATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the meeting on Nov. 5th, President Smith continued his address as follows.

Further investigation led me to forecast a rainy, stormy period about the middle of September, 1882 (Exhibition week). At the time, Capen, now of Washington, was in Montreal, and from my forecast and his conversations relating to weather changes, the Editor of the "Witness" decided to offer a prize of twenty dollars for the most accurate forecast of the weather of Exhibition week. Many answers were the result. Some were the merest guesses, others careful calculations, amongst the latter being Capen's, Perrin's and my own. Vennor held aloof. The prize fell to an unknown man named Tirrell, who, when publicly requested to state his theories, had no answer to make, and "guesswork" was the general verdict. As soon as the award had been declared, my whilom opponent, Mr. Vennor, came out publicly in my favor, declaring that my forecast had been the most correct and should have taken the prize.

Since that date, I may consider myself as having fairly launched forth on the ocean of predictive weather science. Almost directly after, Wiggins came out with the prediction of a storm on the 9th of March following. This from the astronomical positions which would obtain, I partially endorsed. Overtures now reached me from friend Vennor, which I accepted, contributing first to his "Bulletin" as a correspondent; next taking the Astronomical editorship of the work, and in the following summer when my friend became too sick for much activity, preparing and editing the "Almanac" for 1884. Our relations, I am pleased to say, were cordial up to the last.

Returning to special predictions, my next attempt was one of bad weather here for the transit of Venus Dec. 6th, which turned out as expected.

Passing to June, 1884, we come to a crisis in the weather question as regards this part of North America. Early in that month Vennor died. He left behind him some very imperfect records, a number of papers in perfect chaos, I had a hard matter to find out whether they had been published or not; a few lines in the way of a "General Forecast," which he verbally requested Mrs. Vennor to transmit with the rest of the papers to me, with the view that I might go on with the "Almanac" in her interest.

The weather cause, it cannot be gainsaid at that time, was in a languishing condition here. Vennor, to whom I had left the field in order to study Lunar Influence and Astronomy—I not wishing to clash with him,—had grown too feeble and his later "predictions" had been almost worthless. Perrin, it is true, had begun to work his forty-eight hour "depression" predictions off through the "Witness," and one or two other very small "prophets" whose insane vaporings were doing the cause great harm gave utterance to nonsense which they called weather predictions from time to time. You will own, ladies and gentlemen, that to reform such a state of affairs, to bring order out of chaos, to redeem the cause of predictive science and make it respected here I had considerable up-hill work on hand.

Vennor died on June 8, 1884. On June 19 I recommenced my "Astronomy" column in the ADVOCATE, to replace the "Vennor's Bulletin," giving weekly forecasts of the weather, and calling the attention of as many of the old subscribers as I could find to this new departure. By August 21st I had commenced an ADVOCATE "Special Weather Bureau" with a corps of observers, small at first, but quietly and surely extending even up to date.

We have now arrived at the threshold of an era of great importance to us here to-night. I allude to the proposal to form an Astro-Meteorological Association. This was first publicly broached by me in an editorial printed in the ADVOCATE of Sept. 18, 1884, after letters from two or three parties, whom I had held written communications with, prior to putting forth the scheme publicly. It was however, not a new scheme. Over a year before, letters had been received by Mr. Vennor from a Mr. Finch, of Iowa, I think, suggesting the need of an association of weather men in order to obtain from the government of the United States some pecuniary assistance as a means of conducting further experiments. Vennor was offered the presidency, but refused to have anything to do with the scheme, wisely I think, anyway it fell through, and I heard no more of it. But it set me thinking and the results of those thoughts are apparent to-day in the Astro-Meteorological Association.

After a discussion on the advisability of the new Association, the ground was finally broken by Councillor Webster, who wrote that a Montreal section should be at once formed. His request was answered by a preliminary meeting on Oct. 29th, 1884, and a general meeting for election of officers on Nov. 7th.

On the twenty-sixth of the same month appeared "Vennor's Almanac" by Walter H. Smith, rushed through at the last moment. Publishers refused to touch it, and I accordingly determined to risk publishing. I lost nothing, fortunately, and the following year changed the title to "Smith's Planetary Almanac," reduced the price one half, and more than doubled the circulation on my own account, so successful has been even my first attempt at consecutive weather prediction and my tables for sowing by my theories of Lunar Influence on Vegetation.

It is not my purpose to deal specially with what has happened since the formation of the Astro-Meteorological Association. You are already acquainted with results. Suffice it to say that the Association is surely winning its way towards a foremost position in the eyes of the public. Its deliberations are watched with interest and the communications read by its officers and members read with attention. For myself I may safely say that it has been my constant effort to act up to our motto, and endeavor to bring "light from obscurity"; and no means that seemed likely to further this end has been neglected that I know of. I have been earnest in season and out, in forcibly placing the claims of the association before the public. And why? Because I believe our cause a good one; such a cause in fact as those who come after us may be proud of; one that is destined to live, provided we are sufficiently energetic in keeping it before the public, and ourselves well posted in all that pertains to the science of Astro-Meteorology as it at present exists.

Many and noble have been the triumphs it has yielded me individually. It would be useless, impossible in fact, to attempt a rehearsal of them. Scarcely a day happens but there is a triumph; the weather, as some of my correspondents declare, seeming to fit itself right into my forecasts straight along from one month's end to another. With all this we have need for watchfulness, for careful and earnest study; there is much to be done and the day is short in which to accomplish it. We have to keep from vain glory and take heed lest our calculations become careless, and we fail, and consequently fall.

I conclude with a few words to sceptics and unbelievers in Astro-Meteorology. Not that I expect to convert any of them, because, whatever else happens, it is very seldom that a fool grows wise. But they will likely be ready to advance their nonsensical oppositions to our theories, just when some of us are ill prepared with an answer. They, of course, doubt Planetary Influences. But they do not doubt the diurnal rising and falling of the tides, yet this is nothing but a gigantic effort of sun and moon; a proof positive that such influences are at work. How foolish then to admit that the heavier body (water) can be moved, but not the lighter (air). How was Neptune discovered? By the perturbations of a planet (Uranus) one thousand millions of miles distant. And yet we are told that the laws which perturb a planet at that immense distance are inoperative as regards a planet (the moon) at the close proximity of 240,000 miles! True it is that our opponents "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

What shall we tell them? Give them a few of our simplest and broadest facts, already patent to our youngest students. Can we not point to the sun and bid him bear witness? Indeed we can, for the sun is a staunch Astro-Meteorologist. His great spots have often appeared with the most far reaching auroral displays and magnetic storms of the earth; his "crossing the line," twice yearly, has usually some terrific atmospheric responses. Luna too is as fond if not fonder than the sun of our celestial science. At her conjunctions with the sun, especially eclipse ones, it is hard but a terrific storm follows even on this continent, and recently she has been discovered at more serious work,—I allude to the recent earthquakes—nearly every shock having occurred when Luna was at aspect or position to the sun or planets, as already pointed out, so easy is it for a body only a few thousand miles distant to act magnetically upon the earth. No stauncher Astro-Meteorologist exists than little Mercury, whose perihelions and aphelions coincide with the most violent of wind storms, the great hurricane and the funnel shaped cloud of the tornado. Venus, the fairest of planetary gems, can raise a storm at her perihelions, or bring down the rain in abundance on our heads at her conjunctions; Mars, the electric, knows enough of our science to create a disastrous storm, as well as to raise the temperature to an unbearable degree before his oppositions, checking the magnetic currents when the aspect is accomplished and sending us shivering along through his cold insertions. Jupiter is a confirmed Astro-Meteorologist, a lover of heat also before his oppositions and other positions, a favorer of cold at his aphelions. Saturn, shrined amidst his rings and satellites, has often added his testimony, as proof we can still remember the weather that accompanied his perihelion last fall, when cold rains and severe storms, accompanied with the darkest, dirtiest kind of weather continued for no inconsiderable time. Uranus is ever ready to prove himself on our side, vouchsafing a severe squall or storm, with dashing rains or heavy snows at almost every aspect he forms with the sun and earth. Neptune, too far off to talk very loud, can, if helped by a brother or sister planet, create quite a little stir in the atmosphere at times. Nor these alone, the erratic comet, whenever it appears, manages to electrify our atmosphere somewhat, generally warming things up for a while, so that "comet years"—that is, those years when great comets have appeared, or many comets been in the heavens at one time, have usually been more than ordinarily fruitful seasons. The comet itself is due to electricity and it is no wonder if it electrifies the earth in its passage near by.

But I must conclude, although still but on the threshold of our science, the most exalted, and when rightly approached, the most fascinating. I have spent years in its contemplation and hope yet to spend many years to come, even eternity, I conceive, would be too short to grasp the entirety of its all-reaching effects. Without defect, except as we misinterpret it, we leave for a time, to take up again at the earliest opportunity, a science understood by the Enochs, Noahs, Josephs, Samuels and Elijahs of old; and studied with the greatest devotion in the past by Pythagoras, Ptolemy, Anaxagoras, Anaximander, Democritus, Thales, Eudoxus, Hippocrates, Galen, Kepler, Baron Goad, Morrison, Simmonite, Tiro and hundreds of others. We, feeling ourselves in such company, are constrained to exclaim, "Surely it is good for us to be here." Knowing that until planetary influence is recognized no progress in universally forecasting the weather for long periods ahead can be accomplished, let us do our best to hasten on that time and by so doing help, as our motto is, to bring "Light from obscurity." (Applause).

A member requested an explanation of the difference between "perihelion" and "conjunction." This having been duly illustrated on paper by diagrams, it was suggested that the Association procure a blackboard for the better elucidation of subjects requiring diagrams—Carried.

The need of a pair of globes was also admitted. One of the members announced his intention of obtaining quotations from New York, it being stated that the globes might possibly be got through free of duty as they were solely for educational purposes.

Several members desiring to continue the discussion prevailed upon the president to adjourn the meeting until Friday evening, Nov. 19th.

BRILLIANTS.

A sacred burden is this life ye bear
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly,
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.
—Frances Kemble.

O you who linger on the night of toil
And long for day,
Take heart; the grandest hero is the man
Of whom the world shall say
That from the roadside of defeat he plucked
The flower of success,
Bravely and with a modesty sublime,
Not with blind eagerness.
—W. T. Talbott.

There's always a river to cross;
Always an effort to make
If there's anything good to win,
Any rich prize to take;
Yonder's the fruit we crave,
Yonder the charming scene;
But deep and wide, with a troubled tide,
Is the river that lies between.
For rougher the way that we take
The stouter the heart and the nerve
The stones in our path we break,
Nor e'er from our impulse swerve
For the glory we hope to win
Our labors we count no loss;
'Tis folly to pause and murmur because
Of the river we have to cross.

THE DEPOPULATED HIGHLANDS.

The Country of the "Crofters"—Poverty and Hardship.
[Nineteenth Century.]

There are few Highland glens that do not contain traces of the banished population. In Lochaber, along the shores of Loch Arkaig, the home of the clan Cameron, the remains of which were once extensive townships may yet be seen. The celebrated Glencoe formerly teemed with a hardy population. Famous Glengarry is a sheep walk, and the powerful clan Macdonell are now in Canada. Round Fort Augustus and far into the country of the clan Fraser is naught but desolation. In hundreds of straths in Ross-shire the wild heather has not even obliterated the green pastures, and the cultivated fields that once belonged to the MacKenzies and Munros, and from whence the different battalions of the gallant Ross-shire Buffs marched to conquer at Maida, at Seringapatam, at Assaye and Argaum.

So late as 1850, when the present prime minister had already obtained political eminence, Hugh Miller attempted, but fruitlessly, to draw the attention of the British public to the work of destruction that was going on. He eloquently proclaimed that "while the law is banishing its tens for terms of seven and fourteen years, the penalty of deep-dyed crimes, irresponsible and infatuated power is banishing its thousands for life for no crime whatever." A large number of the depressed tenantry were sent to America; the remainder settled on the seashore, where they were cramped into small holdings, and have since lived. The tourist steaming along the wild coast of the western Highlands and Islands may see perched on every cliff, in the most exposed situations and subject to the fury of Atlantic gales, the wretched hamlets that now contain the remnants of the Highland clans. Probably he will wonder how a population can at all manage to exist under such conditions. But there they are, elbowed to the very verge of their country.

For large tracts of that country the proprietors even now can show no scrap of document, their claim to possess resting solely on the fact that it has never been contested. Treated and looked upon, like the foxes, as mere vermin that interfere with sport, discouraged and thwarted in every direction, these people, notwithstanding their poverty and the hardships of their lot, have maintained unimpaired the noblest attributes of their race. Crime of any kind is almost unknown among them. Their moral standard is the highest in Britain, contrasting in that respect most remarkably with their lowland neighbors, and not a few of the leading British statesmen, lawyers, divines and soldiers of the past eighty years first saw the light in the crofters' huts. Far behind the strip of inhabited littoral stretch the blue mountains, the snug and often fertile glens from whence the clans were banished, now turned into silent wilderness, inhabited only by sheep and deer, and an occasional shepherd or keeper. There are the vast tracts, rented by the American, Mr. Winans, as a hunting ground, to be visited by that alien for two or three months and abandoned to solitude for the remainder of the year, where not even a native of the soil may plant his foot.

Portraits on Our Currency.
[Washington Republican.]

"As familiar as people are with money," said Superintendent Casilear, "I don't believe one man in ten could tell you what heads are upon the different denominations of bank notes, while even bankers would hesitate before replying if you should ask them what portraits were placed upon the various bonds."

The reporter learned that the heads were located as follows: On United States notes—$1, Washington; $2, Jefferson; $5 Jackson; $10, Webster; $20, Hamilton; $50, Franklin; $100, Lincoln; $500, Gen. Mansfield; $1,000, De Witt Clinton; $5,000, Madison, and $10,000 Jackson. On silver certificates—$10, Robert Morris; $20, Commodore Decatur, $50, Edward Everett; $100, James Monroe; $500, Charles Sumner, and $1,000, W. L. Marcy. On gold notes—$20 Garfield; $50, Silas Wright; $100, Thomas H. Benton; $500, A. Lincoln; $1,000, Alexander Hamilton; $5,000, James Madison; and $10,000, Andrew Jackson.

Painless Dentistry.

The Medical Times says that the solution of cocaine is being used by New York dentists to render the filling of teeth a painless operation.

Christian Champion: Righteousness is not a chance condition which is liable to come to any one and fasten to him in some mysterious way.

HARDSHIPS OF JOURNALISM.

The Judge's Opinion as Expressed to an Ambitious Young Man.
[New York Graphic.]

"Come on," whispered the young man, as he pulled the judge's coat sleeve, "let's go. I've heard enough. Well," he continued, as they reached the pavement, "if that is the way public opinion is molded I have never understood journalism. But the reporters and correspondents, they are not influenced in that same way."

"Just the same, Jameson, just the same. If you want to mold public opinion you must buy a cart, engage a band of music and hire a man to distribute handbills from the front seat—that is the easiest way. You now think of becoming a reporter. Are you prepared to give up twenty-four hours every day for your paper? If you want to come down to a newspaper office at noon every day in the week, excepting Sunday, when you come down two hours later, and report to a city editor who will tell you what to do, his orders are law. This work may take you an hour, it may take you until the paper goes to press next morning. Do you want to bring back your opinions to the office and have your cherished article cut into a cold and colorless ten lines whenever the man who tells the article thinks he can make a better report from the office than you can from the spot? Do you want to go on errands that a gentleman would [illegible] from? Do you want to turn night into day and both into work? If you do go on a morning New York newspaper as a reporter. If you like never knowing whether the time belongs to yourself or the office; if you enjoy asking permission to spend one evening a week with your family like a prisoner at a reformatory; if you like doing errand-boy work at little better than errand-boy's pay, go on a morning paper as a reporter. If you care to take your life in your hand, face dangers which would make a soldier shudder to meet, and stand fatigues that would make an athlete weary, for less pay than a mechanic in a mill, go on a morning paper as a reporter. If you want to use a $50 mind on $5 work, go on the staff of a morning paper as a newsgatherer."

"If that is the life of a newspaper reporter I shouldn't think there would be any," remarked the youth, disgustedly.

"It is very much like the feast you read about in the Bible, my boy. Many are called, but few are chosen. Of the thousands of calls, nine-tenths are false alarms. To be a good newspaper reporter, Jameson, you must have real talent, which would earn you $5,000 a year in any other business, and you must be willing to work twice as hard for half that amount of money. You must be filled with enthusiasm. You must love your paper first, your family next, and yourself last of all. You must be prepared to make any sacrifices, however great they may be, for the interest of your journal. Otherwise you might as well give up the notion without ever trying it. Then the reporter doesn't mold public opinion. That isn't what he is hired to do. He is employed to report facts. Let him introduce the slightest approach to an opinion in his work, and there will be an immediate vacancy in his manuscript to the extent of the same."

An Age of Too Much Reading.
[New York Graphic.]

Professor Blackie says he wishes himself back in the middle ages, when singing was the only sermon and the minstrel the only teacher. We are running too much to books. The people don't come together any more. There are no more grand public reunions of the masses. A man buys a book or a paper, and, hurrying home, shuts the door and reads. Everybody reads. Enter a family circle nowadays and man, woman and child has his, her or its nose poked down between printed pages. It's read, read, read. Absolute silence reigns throughout the house. It's despairing. I sometimes feel like yelling and demolishing the furniture, when I get into such a solemn visaged circle, as a sort of counter-irritant. These human reading machines are stuffed full of the sausage meal of literature. When the world was the wisest it read no books. Its teachers taught them from nature.

Brittany's Inhabitants.
[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The inhabitants of Brittany, France, are as Celtic as they were in the days of Julius Cæsar. They still speak the Celtic language and preserve their Celtic customs. They make splendid soldiers, but detest spending half a dozen years in barracks, as required by the French military system. The late military savant, Depuy de Lome, who was thoroughly acquainted with the Celtic language, asked an old Breton who did not understand a word of French, "Where are your sons?" "My sons—they are in slavery among the Gauls."

Siberian Sulphur.
[Foreign Letter.]

The Russian government is preparing an expedition to western Siberia for the purpose of examining some sulphur deposits recently discovered there. One of the deposits is said to contain upward of 5,000,000 pood of sulphur, the number of the former being 16,000,000. Europe has hitherto been supplied with this article from Sicily.

A Long Bridge in China.
[Chicago Times.]

Engineering in China has certainly achieved a notable triumph in the bridge at Langang, over an arm of the China sea. The structure is five miles long, built entirely of stone, has 300 arches, seventy feet high, the roadway is seventy feet wide, and the pillars are seventy-five feet apart.

"Horse-Hair" Snakes.
[Arkansaw Traveler.]

The so-called "horse-hair snake" is known to be a parasite of the cricket and becomes active only under water.

The Advocate

VOL. IV. NO. 46. HUNTINGDON, P.Q., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1886 $1.00 PER YEAR

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GENERAL NEWS.

The date of the Ontario elections has been altered from Dec. 26th to the 28th, nomination on the 21st.

The Ball family of Cape Breton have been informed that they are heirs to the sum of $1,500,000 now held by a bank in Scotland.

Ex-Ald. Fulgraff, of boodle notoriety, has turned States evidence, and on Friday last gave evidence in court, telling how the whole arrangement was carried. Each of the thirteen boodlers got $20,000 for the vote in favor of the Broadway Surface Railway.

The latest report in political circles in Ottawa is that Parliament will meet in February and that the elections will not take place until September next.

A private despatch from Quebec conveys the information that Mr. Richard, ex-M. P. P. for Montcalm, who resigned on behalf of Hon. Attorney-General Taillon, has just been appointed joint clerk of the Cabinet Council, in succession to Mr. Felix Fortier, who was superannuated in 1881.

A panic was caused in Berlin by the reported serious illness of the Emperor William.

Gen. Kaulbars and all the Russian consuls have left Bulgaria.

A terrible murder was committed about midnight Saturday night at St. Vital, near Winnipeg. Two half-breeds named Pierre Larocque and Basil Richard met at a house there, and during a discussion resulting from an old family quarrel, Larocque seized a shot gun and deliberately shot Richard dead, the latter being his uncle. The police arrested the murderer while sleeping peacefully at his home.

An audience of about 3000 greeted Michael Davitt in the Adelaide street rink, Toronto, Saturday night, to hear his lecture on the Irish cause. There were a large number of prominent Catholic citizens and others on the platform. During his lecture he was frequently enthusiastically applauded, and at its conclusion there was a regular rush for the platform to shake hands with him. In the afternoon the reception by Justin McCarthy and Michael Davitt was well attended.

Dec. 2 *Monster Programme!* *MOIR HALL.*
POPULAR PRICES.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N Y.*

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Huntingdon, October 9th, 1886. 30tf

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The First Man to Read by Ear—Old Signal Systems.
[New York Sun.]

"Telegraph operators have queer experiences," said a veteran in the employ of the Western Union company. "Many strange things and a good deal of private information come to their knowledge. I was one of the first operators on the Morse instrument sent to Philadelphia when the telegraph reached there. The instrument marked the characters on a slip of paper. Of course the instrument ticked, but this was long before there was any thought of taking by ear. Among our visitors were brokers and members of the exchange, and they were much interested in what had already become very valuable to them. One of them, 'Bull' Bridges, spent so much time in the office that we gave him a great deal of information and explained the workings of the instruments. About this time we began to receive complaints that the contents of messages sent from New York to Philadelphia were known to outside persons. In the office we began to look upon each other with suspicion, and I finally determined to do some detective work. I kept watch of our visitors and finally discovered that complaints only reached us concerning such telegrams as were received while our friend 'Bull' was in the office. I therefore determined to have all visitors excluded and an order posted to that effect. Our trouble ceased at once, and my suspicions were confirmed.

"I know Bridges had not seen any messages, and I wondered how he could have known their contents. When I accused him he burst out laughing and admitted the whole thing. He had the 'tick' of the recorder down so fine that he could take a message by ear, and he was the first man that ever did it. Not long afterward the sounder was introduced, and since then almost all telegraphing in this country has been taken by ear."

"Was there any system of rapid communication before the invention of the electric telegraph?"

"Yes, indeed, quite a number. The system most generally used was the invention of the Chappe brothers, two French boys, who first utilized it in 1791 at school, where they saw each other only at a distance. They used a pivoted beam, which, being placed in different positions, indicated different characters. Afterward the French government adopted this system, and one of the inventors was made telegraphic engineer and placed in charge. Lines were established all along the coast and from Paris to the frontier."

"How were these signals?"

"By the use of powerful glasses. The stations were only about ten miles apart, and with good telescopes the signals could readily be distinguished, and the receiving station would then communicate with the next station."

"Could this be done rapidly?"

"Yes. I remember a line that was worked from the top of the old custom house here to Sandy Hook. The operators used blocks of wood with large letters on them, and could telegraph at the rate of about 100 letters in five minutes between stations ten miles apart."

"Beacons were first used. Long before the Christian era, Roman generals were able to communicate with each other by means of flames in different positions, and of various numbers. Some of the Indian mounds in the west are supposed to have been constructed for signal purposes, fire and smoke being used. The fiery cross of the highland chief quickly summoned the faithful to war. In later times drums, trumpets and flags were used for signal purposes, particularly by armies. Most barbarous people have methods of telegraphing. Among the negroes in the Cameroons country, on the west coast of Africa, they communicate by means of sound, for great distances. The instrument they use is a sort of drum, and the words are represented by various beats upon it."

About Pineapples.
[Globe-Record.]

Pineapples, known in most countries of Europe as ananas, are biennial, with the habit of an aloe and came originally from Brazil. In the center of the foliage rises a stem about two feet high, on the upper part of which are the flowers, crowded in the shape of a conical spike. Pineapples, in a strict botanical sense, are not fruit, but clusters of leaves which undergo wonderful changes just before ripening. The leaves greatly enlarge (including the contractions, bracts, calyx, corolla, and ovary, much like a common mulberry, though without seeds. Pineapples are of slow growth, but are rapid to ripen. The first ever seen in England were sent as a present to Oliver Cromwell. The largest canning factory for pineapples is at Nassau.

Only to Become Extinct.

The African elephant will be extinct in another 100 years unless a stop is put to the indiscriminate massacre now going on. So says Josef Menges, the great importer of African wild beasts, and probably the most eminent authority on such subjects.

George Eliot: There are men to whom you need only to say "I am a buffalo" in a certain tone of quiet confidence, and they will let you pass.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
[Joe Howard in Philadelphia Press.]

She is petite, with a large head and oval face, the features of which, like all that branch of the Beecher family, are very heavy and strongly marked. Her eyes are large and lustrous, and generally beam with a roguish twinkle, that is fascinating to this day. She wears her hair precisely as when I first knew her, parted in the middle, where the Lord designed all women's hair should part, and terminating in long, pretty gray curls, which fall gracefully on either side of her face. Her manner is soft and quiet, almost deferential. She stoops, and always did, and the customary attitude of her hands is that described by Solomon, or the queen of Sheba, or some oldtime writer, when he said "A little more sleep, a little more slumber and a little more folding of the hands to rest." Quiet dignity, a calm sense of superiority and gentle, unobtrusive womanly tenderness would seem to be the habit of this woman, whose name is known wherever the human tongue can speak and the mortal eye can read.

A Strange Problem.
[Pilgrim in New York Sun.]

The agricultural returns which have just been published in England present a remarkably strange problem. The cultivated area of Great Britain has increased 81,000 acres during the current year, and 1,363,000 acres since 1874, yet the period since 1874 has been the most disastrous of the century, and the food imported has increased in value from $311,250,000 in 1864 to $747,000,000 last year. During this period of increasing cultivation of the soil there has been a decrease of 1,311,000 acres in arable land, and, although there has been an increase of 2,375,000 in grazing land, there has been scarcely any increase in the flocks and herds. The number of sheep has even decreased 2,459,000, in spite of the fact that the price of meat has been constantly rising during that period. This anomalous state of things is difficult to explain, except upon the theory of a greatly improved mode of living of the masses.

Baked Milk.
[Nebraska Farmer.]

Invalids are now fed on baked milk. The milk is put in a glass jar, covered with paper on top, and baked ten hours in the oven.

The Resurrection of M— [illegible]
[Boston [illegible]]

The household was recently increased by the advent unwelcome to all but the youngest member, of seven kittens. Their doom, of course, was unquestioned, so, also, was the manner of their taking off, which, according to the custom of all civilized people, is drawning in a wash-tub, followed by burial at the root of the grapevine. The sacrifice was postponed until such time as the younger member afar said was absent on a visit of a day, when the deed was done. Arrived home, the first inquiry after breakfast was

"Where are the kittens?"

Diplomacy was necessary. The whole of the awful truth could not be communicated without danger.

"They died yesterday," he was told.

"What did you do with 'em?" pursued the inquisitor.

The place of burial was indicated, and with a face expressing thoughtful determination the investigator left the room. Nothing was surmised of his purpose until, in the course of the forenoon, he made his appearance in the library door, annexed with soil but with a glow of triumphant benevolence on his features, bearing in his arms six moist and muddy lumps of fur which were mewing and showing every unmistakable sign of kittenish life.

"I've got 'em all but one," he proudly remarked, as he emptied his burden on the rug. "I can't find her, and I 'fraid she's lost."

Perpetual Motion.
[Exchange.]

There is a clock at Brussels which comes as near being a perpetual motion machine as can be invented, for the sun does the winding. A shaft exposed to the solar rays causes an updraught of air which sets a fan in motion. The fan actuates mechanism which raises the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, and then puts a break on the fan until the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again liberated and proceeds to act as before. As long as the sun shines frequently enough and the machinery does not wear out the clock is practically a perpetual motion machine.

Mustard-Fed Chicken.

Many of the spring chickens sold in New York city are fattened on sunflower seeds, which are said to impart to the flesh a very fine flavor.

Hours of Sleep.
[Philadelphia Call.]

It is difficult to give any set rules about the number of hours required for sleep by any one person. In a number of people of the same age some may require more sleep than others. Dr. Malins says that the brain requires twelve hours of sleep at 7 years, gradually diminishing by hours and half hours to ten hours at 14, and thence to eight hours when the body is full grown and formed. Goethe, in his most active productive period, needed nine hours and took them, but the most laborious of students, was strict in never taking less than seven.

Professional Cards.

J. T. McPHERSON,
Surgeon Dentist
(Rooms over the Printing Office of the HUNTINGDON ADVOCATE.)
HUNTINGDON, QUE.
WILL VISIT
ORMSTOWN:
FIRST & THIRD FRIDAY
HOWICK:
FIRST & THIRD WEDNESDAY
VALLEYFIELD:
SECOND & FOURTH WEDNESDAY
FRANKLIN CENTRE
SECOND & FOURTH FRIDAY
SPECIALTY.—The preservation of the Natural Teeth by Gold and Silver fillings. Best quality *English or American Porcelain Teeth used, $10 per set.*
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered to over 500 patients without accident or any injurious after effects.
No charge made for extracting when replaced by Artificial.
My patrons will please note that my office in Huntingdon is closed every Wednesday and Friday.
N.B. Those having ill fitting artificial plates can have them made over at a small cost.
Huntingdon, June 1st, 1886

Dr. Allan McMillan,
Physician, Surgeon, etc.,
HUNTINGDON, QUE.
Office and residence, opposite Post Office.

W. SUTHERLAND, M. D.
ORMSTOWN, QUE,
SURGEON and PHYSICIAN,
Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, in 1871.
Office first door west of Matthew Kerr's store.

ARCHIBALD, McCORMICK & DUCLOS,
ADVOCATES,
1724 Notre Dame street,
MONTREAL.
Alderman J. S. ARCHIBALD, M. A., B.C.L., Professor Criminal Law, McGill College
D. McCORMICK, B.C.L.
CHARLES A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L.
Mr. McCormick will attend the Courts in Beauharnois, Ste. Martine and Huntingdon, and give special attention to the District.
Mr. Duclos will follow the Courts in and give special attention to the Districts of St. Hyacinthe and Bedford.
Accounts for collection may be addressed to the firm, Montreal, or M. S McCoy, Huntingdon.

DONALD DOWNIE, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,
(of Downie & Lanctot)
115 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Will be at Moir's Hotel, Huntingdon, on last Saturday of every month.
Attends all courts in District of Beauharnois.
Accounts for collection addressed to Montreal or left with Geo. Blackford, B. S. C., Chateauguay St., Huntingdon will receive prompt attention. Interviews may be arranged for any evening.
43yr

A. E. MITCHELL, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
HUNTINGDON.
Will attend all courts in the District. Quick collections, and returns made promptly. 13-tyr

A. G. CROSS, B.C.L.
ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
BARRISTER, &c.
Will attend all Courts in the Beauharnois District.
Collections promptly made, Address as above, or to M. A. Martin, P. O. Box 196 Huntingdon.

NOTARIAL! The undersigned begs to leave to inform the public that he is in attendance in the office of R. HYNDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer, of the County of Huntingdon, in the COUNTY BUILDING in the Village of Huntingdon every FRIDAY. All Fund remains where he may reside his business. In the event of any Thursday being a non-judicial day, he will attend on Friday.
I. I. CREVIER, N.P.

E. FONTAINE, NOTARY PUBLIC Ormstown, representing the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien" (Loan Society) for the Parish of St. Malachie and the County of Huntingdon (except Hemmingford) will be in attendance at his office, every day to receive applications for the borrowing of money, except Thursdays, when he will attend at the Central Hotel, Huntingdon, for all notarial purposes. Great advantages to borrowers.
Mr. Fontaine also represents the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.
Ormstown, Oct. 22nd, 1885. 42-yr

WILD OATS.

"Dear! dear!—wat will we ever do with our Harry!" often exclaimed poor Mrs. Aiken, most perplexed and anxious of mothers, after a fresh adventure, or a startling piece of mischief on the part of her unhopeful son and heir.

It was a hard question to answer. Harry was a regular little gypsy, reckless, lawless, and with a perfectly inexhaustible genius for mischief.

He was not a bad boy—Oh, dear, no! He had a good heart, was frank and affectionate, and was a general favorite in all that pleasant country neighborhood but he would bear watching, and was often voted a public pest. Yet whatever he did, nobody could be long angry with the handsome, fearless little fellow, who, breaking from all the restraints of home, roamed about at his own sweet will, and before he had reached his fourth summer, had earned for himself the name which long clung to him, of "the young Arab." Never did a name suit better, for Harry was singularly lithe and active, with a glowing olive complexion, big black eyes, that shot out strange fiery glances, and thick dark hair, which was usually tossed and tumbled about in some wild, uncivilized way.

Some of the country people, not having much knowledge of the Arabs, called him "the little Indian," a name which also suited [illegible]

[illegible] black wig. A little more force in the shot would have carried it away altogether. All were startled and shocked, and in the confusion the unlucky little archer escaped. He fled to the wood just back of the house, and remained in sylvan retirement till nearly night. The next morning his bow and arrows were confiscated, but he presently coaxed Tom Ellis to manufacture for him another offensive weapon, scarcely less annoying. This was a pop-gun, the barrel of which was formed of a stout quill—and it was charged with raw potato. With this he peppered the long ears of Tray, the sleepy old hound, till he fled growling to the barn, and pursued poor Tabby, his aunt's favorite cat, till life became a burden to her.

Harry was a natural explorer, and was often missing from home, for many hours together. Several times, before he was five years old, the family and neighbors were alarmed, and a dozen anxious people were out searching for him in all directions. He was usually found in the woods and tracked by old Tray.

When Harry was about four years old, a neighbor, who was certainly not a member of the Humane Society, gave him a young kitten, "all for himself." Such a life as that small victim led! Harry did not mean to be cruel, but his kindnesses were killing. One morning he was found "giving kitty rides" in the [illegible]

[illegible]

dear! what shall I do? He will be drowned before we can help him." Then, clear, and cheery, rose Harry's voice from the awful deep—"Don't be a goose, mamma!—*Let down the bucket!*"

[illegible]

2 Large silver spoons.	2 Combs.
1 Coffee-pot	1 Tea-bell
1 India-rubber shoe.	1 Door-mat.
1 Bunch of keys.	1 Tin pail.
1 Mouse-trap.	1 Hatchet.
1 Shoe-brush.	1 Shovel.
3 Small silver spoons	2 Bottles.
1 Candlestick.	1 Plate.
1 Rag-baby.	Sundries.

[illegible]

Montreal Markets.

[illegible]

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

[illegible]

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.

[illegible]

THE BEST COMBINATION

[illegible]

A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

[illegible]

A COMMON EXPRESSION.

[illegible]

THE RIGHT WAY.

[illegible]

What True Merit Will Do.

[illegible] the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts, large bottles.

RARE CHANCE!

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE,

Being part of lot number 28 in the 3rd concession of the parish of St. Anicet, containing about fifty-five (55) acres, (3) acres frontage, ½ mile from a cheese factory, convenient to School and Post Office, nearly all under the very best state of cultivation, good water all year, well fenced and ditched. Don't miss this chance. Apply to the Proprietor

42 THOS. R. HIGGINS.

THE BLOOM UPON THE BRANCH.

[Robert Burns Wilson.]

The bloom upon the branch must die
Before the tree can bear;
It is the truth that wakes the sigh
And hope that brings despair.

The sun that paints the flower to-day
Will fade the flower to-morrow;
The longest joys will pass away
And end at last in sorrow.

It is that thought informs the mind
That souls are filled with fear;
It is that nature is unkind
That starts the bitter tear.

The passing air by which we live
Still bears our breath away;
The hand which unto life doth give,
Prepares the bed of clay.

The brighter beams the steady light,
The darker falls the shade;
The colors most divinely bright
Are still the first to fade.

It is because all lives must part
That farewell words are spoken;
It is the love that fills the heart
By which the heart is broken.

"CENTRAL" TELEPHONE OFFICE.

Operators at Work—Their Marvelous Dexterity—Work and Wages.

[Chicago Cor. Indianapolis Sentinel.]

It is a wonderful sight—the scene in a "central" telephone office. Fifty girls are seated at square and round tables, the square ones running the full length of the room. Each operative attends [illegible]

[illegible]

A RAILWAY GHOST.

[W. G. Keller in The Argonaut.]

As there is a ghost in this story, according to all established rules it ought to commence with "once upon a time," but as I am somewhat of an iconoclast, not even such a venerable figure of speech can escape annihilation at my hands.

Let me be exact in chronology at least. I had been hastily summoned from Cornwall to the bedside of a wealthy old uncle, from whom I had expectations, and as the telegram informed me that he could not survive his present attack of gout, I thought it might be as well for me to be "in at the death," and so one foggy day in November, 1860, found me traveling to Ashbourne, a little, out-of-the way place, where the old gentleman lived. There were but few passengers on the train, and I had the comfort of a carriage all to myself. We stopped to coal at some little way-station, when a passenger was hurriedly ushered, or rather banged, into my compartment by the conductor.

The stranger was a tall, thin, middle-aged man, with a face lean and wrinkled like a shrivelled apple. In a dress [illegible] fitting and of an ancient and faded [illegible], he looked like a man who had run very much to seed, which perhaps accounted for the luxuriant growth of [illegible]

[illegible]

Pigeon-Stealing in Egypt.

Perhaps That Explains It.

Anecdote of Grant.

[illegible]

Stop and read this.

McCOLL BROS. & CO., Toronto, sole manufactures of the justly celebrated

LARDINE MACHINE OIL

unexcelled for all machinery purposes.

Farmers and others will find it to their advantage to use

LARDINE

and thus save their machinery from wearing. So don't be mislead. The only genuine "LARDINE" is that manufactured by

McColl Bros. & Co., Toronto.

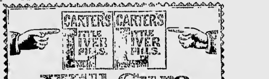
For sale by Local Dealers.

B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES are the [illegible] English articles in the Canadian market, [illegible] kept [illegible] stock. Tests are given to prove genuineness. They are recommended by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice-President, Ex-President and Ex-Vice-President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the [illegible] Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, [illegible] Laval University; the President and Ex-President of [illegible] &c., &c. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to [illegible] but if further proof is needed, call on

J. W. SAUNDERS

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

Opposite Post Office. HUNTINGDON, QUE



Will Cure Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this *without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels*, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to [illegible] besides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast [illegible] to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are [illegible] like all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They [illegible], strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, the[illegible] taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of [illegible] you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 ce[illegible] for $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER [illegible] New York City.

A sheet [illegible] handsome Advertising [illegible] sent on rece[illegible]

THE SUN

Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President.
R. MACAULAY, Esq., Managing Director
G. WILKINS, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer

Assets, $1,300,000.
Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.

ASSURE IN THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

WHY? BECAUSE

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.

2.—It is a strong and progressive Company with large and well invested assets.

3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy-holders large and equitably divided.

4. The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Life Policy. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, but when a Policy is once issued, the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premium.

5. The SUN has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent,
HUNTINGDON

42y

FARM TO RENT.

The undersigned offers to rent his farm, consisting of 200 acres for a term of years. Also offers, by private sale, his entire stock of horses and colts, comprising 2 brood mares, one supposed to be with foal to his own horse, the other to Bell's Black Warrior, 1 7 year-old mare, 1 6 year-old mare, 3 4 year-olds, 2 3 year-olds, 2 year olds, 2 sucking colts. Also his stock of milch cows of about 25 head. Time will be given to good parties.

39 PETER BRADY.
Helena P.O., Que.

Bargains!

Bargains!

Just Received

Cases of

COTTONADE,
GINGHAMS,
PRINTS,
COTTONS,
HOSIERY &
WALLPAPER,

Bought from jobbers at immense reductions to close out Spring and Summer Stocks.

Now is your time to get bargains

Highest p[illegible] paid f[illegible] Wool, Eggs, Oats, Barley, Peas and Beans

AT

McCAFFREY'S

TROUT RIVER LINES.

July 10th, 1880.

"SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN"

Established 18[illegible].

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO. Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N.Y.

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The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made as required by law. Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the office of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, (Tribune Building), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

It is with renewed the Beauharnois Government will resign, and Mercier is said to be busy preparing for an emergency. According to the *No-No* journalistic method he composed as follows:—Mercier, Shehyn, Beaubien, Cameron, Pelletier, Dubuisson, Rom. P. Garneau. The latter three represent the Nationalists very; Dr. Cameron the Protestant minority, and the first three the French and Irish Liberals.

We remember a tale in boyhood about a tailor who sewn a belt on which was inscribed "Seven at one blow." He would qualify that to the curious enquirer that the belt was awarded to him as an trophy for valor in having killed seven at one blow. And further inferior readers were sought he would unwillingly explain that seven houseflies killed at one blow were *seven flies*. We are reminded of this by the recent statement of Mr. H. J. Clarke, late of the Montreal *Post*, and one of the bosses in the Irish agitation. Speaking at a meeting on Saturday, he informed his hearers that he had recently received 300 Glengarry Scotchmen, at one fell swoop, to the side of the Riel question. The announcement, we are told, was received with great applause.

The heroism exemplifiable is not yet decided. In accordance with the decision of the N. A. L. A. committee, the Toronto and Montreal teams met on the Shamrock ground, on Saturday, the first day last to play the deciding match in the championship series. The ground was in a sorful condition for lacrosse, and the spectacle of two crack clubs playing to advantage in the snow was a novelty indeed. Montreal had the best of the play throughout, winning the first game after an hour and forty minutes play. Darkness then coming on, the match was not finished. The committee have decided that the match shall be played again, and have fixed Saturday next as the date, and the Shamrock grounds as the scene of the contest. The Montreals are anxious to have it so, but the Torontos are just as anxious now to drop it as they were when it hadn't played, and now declare their will not come down to Montreal next Saturday. In that case they will forfeit not only the match, thus giving the championship ship to the Montreal Club, but will also be written out of the series for the past season, which will leave the second place to the Cornwalls.

To-day a meeting is to be held at Hawkesbury to nominate a Liberal candidate for the County of Glengarry in the House of Commons. There are reports of a serious split in the Liberal ranks. Some favor the present member, Mr. E. Holton, while others are desirous of bringing out "Tom" Baird of Cornstown, who was formerly Mr. Holton's colleague in the Quebec assembly. There is this much to say in favor of Mr. Baird,—he is a native of Glengarry, and should be well-known and liked in good stead against an outsider. Mr. Baird, according to reports, is ambitious and wants the nomination, hence his disagreement with his somewhat elder fashion. There have been several reports concerning the likely conservative candidates. One was that Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, of Montreal, had been asked to accept it. This, we learn, is not correct. Another report would have named Mr. D. L. Lockerby, a native of the County, but now in the States, would have been asked to be the candidate. Mr. Lockerby is very popular with Cornstown and among the larger portion of the English electors, but we are not sure that he would receive the support on that account. They have many others in their nature, the most of them, and would not be considered dog rather than a personal friend who is supposed to be supposed to them politically, or else would not vote, nothing, as they did in the recent general election, after allowing a Reilite to be elected rather than their own representatives when they might have wanted him. We learn, however, that Mr. Lockerby has the support in favor of Mr. Wm. Greig, the well-known grain dealer of Montreal, and also of Mr. Malcolm of Ormstown, who we understand has consented to accept the nomination, if by the thorough Independent. It is also said that Mr. A. J. Wright will not contest the County in the Conservative interests, with the expectation of slipping in as an Independent Liberal and Independent annihilator. We cannot understand the Ormstown utterance of Mr. Holton as the representative of Chateauguay County. Personally he has a very good enough for anything; but as the representative of an important constituency he has proved a failure.

DISASTROUS FLOOD.

Overall deposits to the Associated.

Ogdensburg, Nov. 22.—The most disastrous flood that has occurred here and along the St. Lawrence river, broke up and for a short time the temporary wooden bridge here was in great danger. The Allen's Corners and Tunnel bridges have been carried away, and it is feared all the bridges between here and Morristown and Heuin will meet the same fate.

A Lake Accident.

On Saturday it was reported here that a young unmarried gentleman had been duck shooting among the islands in the St. Lawrence river, and during since the storm that prevailing he had not returned to his home. Information confirming the report, and the storm created a considerable sensation. The victims of the accident are Mr. J. S. McNaughton, aged 47, lately of the wholesale dry goods firm of Cassils & Co., and Mr. George Sumner, jr., son of Mr. George Sumner, M.P., and Mr. Hodgson, Sumner & Co., a young man about 17 years of age.

As far as can be learned the following are the particulars of the sad occurrence:—Mr. Sumner, accompanied by Mr. Atwater, a son of Mr. D'Esmeville & Atwater, left last week for a shooting trip in the boys' duck shooting on Lake St. Francis. On Saturday afternoon Sumner they would at once have returned to Dickinson's Landing, but the lake was so rough that they could not do so until Thursday morning. They met Mr. J. S. McNaughton and a party on the island. Mr. McLachlan, with the gentlemen of an eager partner, wished to leave for one of the other islands, but although the water was somewhat rough, Sumner and his party were willing to go. Turning to Mr. Sumner he asked him to go, and the gentleman consented to do so. They were to reach a small island above Dickinson's and to stay there for a short time. In the meantime, a heavy storm sprung up, and they were seen again soon. Mr. Sumner, senior, and Mr. Hodgson, of the firm, are at once as to the whereabouts of the missing gentlemen, and search parties were also engaged in the search. Mr. Sumner left for Dickinson's under the storm and, have been found that the boat belonging to owners of the boat as belonging to Mr. Sumner's coat and gun, together with a dressy duck, were found on the island, and one theory is that they must have taken some ducks and went out in the boat for them, when it capsized. If the craft capsized, which seems to be the accepted theory, the two men could not long survive in the intensely cold water. It is further stated that the young men had their overcoats left on them. The search is still being prosecuted.

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

Will be kept at the stables of the undersigned, a choice Berkshire boar. Terms 75 cts.

C. McARTHUR, jr.
Hyde Park.

Municipality of the Township of Hemmingford.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision will sit at the Township Hall, Hemmingford, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December next, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment roll of the said Township for the present year.

By order of the Council.

WM. S. MACLAREN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Hemmingford, Nov. 22nd, 1886. 2w

The Allan Steam Navy Company will hold meetings as follows for the purpose of receiving proxies for the annual meeting:—

Montreal, Tuesday, 23rd instant, 12 a.m.
Quebec, Wednesday, 24th instant, 2 p.m.
Hamilton, Tuesday, 30th instant, 2 p.m.
Toronto, Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 2 p.m.
Hudson, Thursday, Dec. 2nd, 2 p.m.
Belleville, Friday, Dec. 3rd, 2 p.m.
Kingston, Saturday, Dec. 4th, 2 p.m.
Lakefield, Tuesday, December 7, 2 p.m.
Peterboro, Wednesday, December 8, 2 p.m.
Lindsay, Thursday, December 9, 2 p.m.
Bobcaygeon, Friday, December 10, 2 p.m.
St. Agnes, Friday, December 3, 2 p.m.
Parry Sound, Saturday, Dec. 11, 2 p.m.

ALLAN-MONTREUIL COAL COMPANY.
Huntingdon, Nov. 22nd, 1886.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

CONCERT AND BALL

In the Moir Hall,

BY THE

Ladies' Orchestra

of Cornwall, Ont.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 30.

Admission 25c; Reserved Seats 50c, to be had at Philips's, where the Concert and Ball may be seen.

The BALL will be held immediately after the Concert. Admission 81 per couple, including supper.

FURNITURE

OF

MONTREAL PRICES.

Our stock is now complete, and we can supply

MONTREAL PRICES.

Call and see our line of bedroom suites, which we sell from $20.00 to $40.00.

Also a large line of centre tables in walnut and marble tops and hardwood.

Our line of carpets is very large, and we can suit you as to the terms.

We have a large stock of anything in the furniture line.

G. G. HENDERSON'S FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

And we shall be happy to quote prices, and show our goods. We ask you both in quality and prices.

A. G. HENDERSON.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4th, 1886.

GENERAL BLACK.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4th, 1886.

SAFES

ARE NOT QUITE

SAFE

Although you have money to a safe, it is not safe. Why not at once make it SAFE by buying the Celebrated

CHATHAM FANNING MILL

Which will make it SAFE? Call at your nearest agent and see it.

Leslie Parker, Ormstown, agent for the 3rd, 4th and 5th Concessions.
Lachlan Cameron and Hunter, Howick.
Hamilton, Howick.
Hastings, Howick.
Parry Wood Goods, Howick.
Hancock, Howick.
Gilmour, Howick.
Cutting, Howick.
Manufactory for Men and Boys, Howick.
Wood goods, Howick.
Drum Skins, readymade or made to order.
Lapons, Howick.
Hamilton, Howick.
Hoops and Staves, Howick.
Hamilton, Howick.
Wood Pipes, Howick.
Hoops and Handle Thrashings, Howick.
Hay Carry Single Riches, Howick.
Hinton, Howick.
Alex. McNaughton & Bro.
Howick.

ALEX. M'NAUGHTON & BRO.
Huntingdon, Nov. 17th, 1886.

Band Concert

Dec. 2nd.

MONSTER PROGRAMME!

PARKER'S

CONCERT & SPECIALTY CO.

In the Moir Hall

HUNTINGDON

Reserved seats, front.....50cts
For sale at the Ladies' Store, Philips'.
Admission tickets.....25cts
Children under 12 years of age.....15cts
For particulars see large bills and programmes.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts per course including supper.

New Advertisements.

LOGS WANTED

We will pay cash for the following Logs delivered at our mill, viz.:—Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Elm, Ash, Bass, Birch, Maple and Oak, to be cut 8ft. 6in. and 9ft. long.

Highest prices will be given.

Address,
Aldenham, Nov. 8th, 1886. 4w

STILL ALIVE

AND WIDE AWAKE!

And do not intend to be any more out of date than the first day I opened my doors to keep it nothing. The old stands for cheap goods, and the new stands for cheaper still. Will be glad to see the boys at the house, and none but.

DRESS GOODS.

A good assortment, with Christmas trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes, Laces and Jewelry. Thanking all for past favors.

Yours truly,

MANTLE GOODS.

Philip Osborne Cash, 25th Mixed Ottawa County, Quebec, and Imperial Cash Books and Standard Pitches. Also, Fur, Leather and Canvas Mitts, Gloves and Mittens, &c.

FANCY WOOL GOODS.

Ladies and Children's Knit Tuques, Fascinators, Hoods, Shawls, Plaids, Cardigan Jackets, Scarfs, Hoods, Gaiters, Mitts, &c.

CHEAPER!

We can furnish you with a resinous smoke salt or exercise as low as the lowest. Also, Cheese Cloth, Cotton Batting, Cotton Wadding, Canvas, Rope, Twine Nets, &c.

JOB LOTS AND ODD LINES.

The goods under this heading are all new and fresh, and have been bought at less than manufacturers' prices, and must have "purchased a lot of ground in one of the corners." We will offer all remnants of the cruft with bewilderment at the rate of fascination in Franklin County, at 25 cts on the dollar." How do they ever pay it?

The first public debate under the auspices of the Huntingdon Literary and Debating Society was held on Monday evening of last week, the subject being "Resolved that the Canadian Pacific Railway is a benefit to the Dominion," which was ably discussed by Messrs. Macfarlane and John Bullock, Jr., the former of which lasted till about 10.30, a late hour indeed, but interesting. The annual meeting of the Huntingdon Telegraph Co. was held on Monday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, John Bullock; Secretary-Treasurer, Alex. McFarlane; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Cowan; executive committee, Messrs. T. McPherson (chairman), F. H. Henderson, Lorne Bullock, Jr., Alex. Monteith, Elihu Lambton, A. G. Henderson, Wm. Bell, Alex. Gordon, Percy and Henry D. Somerville. It was decided to have the line put in order by no one dollar, immediately

NAPOLEON AT BORODINO.

What a Russian Veteran Has Seen — "Behind to Perdition."

Maj. Gen. Yukovitch, of the Russian army is one of the few men now living who saw the great [illegible] on a battlefield. The old general saw the French emperor at Borodino. At that battle Yukovitch, then a mere boy, served with a battery in the grand redoubt which was the center of the Russian line. He gives a vivid description of the battle. When morning broke a sea of gray mist shut out the field from view. The [illegible] of the enemy were heard, the neighing of their horses, and the rumbling of artillery wheels. Then came the thunder of cannon, making the very earth tremble. Three times all the Russian gunners were killed, and three times new men took their places. Bullets flew thick as hail, and men dropped dead or mangled every moment.

[illegible] a strange sound was heard in the distance, like rain pattering on withered leaves. It grew louder and louder, until it filled the air like the roar of a stormy sea. All at once a great wave of bright swords and helmets and horses' heads came surging up over the [illegible]. It was the imperial guard. [illegible] the shock of that [illegible] the Russian center crumbled [illegible] shattered works. When Yukovitch came to his senses and opened his eyes he saw around him the corpses of his father and comrades. Suddenly the trampling of hoofs called his attention to a group of gayly dressed soldiers, and Napoleon's staff came riding over the field. The young Russian [illegible] into their faces. In his graphic language:

"There were the hard faces of Rapp and Daru and broad-chested Sebastiani, and [illegible] anxiety, with the saber scar across his cheek, and the low, broad forehead and bulldog jaw of grim old [illegible]..."

MAKING PIPES OF MEERSCHAUM.

A Description of the Process of Working in the Famous Turkish Clay.

[Chicago News.]

A young Frenchman presides over the meerschaum pipe manufactory on Clark street. In the place are several massive lathes fastened to the floor, hanging within reach are several hundred files, drills, and chisels of all sizes. The outfit for each workman, not including the lathe, is worth about $400. "How long have you been in this business?" the proprietor was asked.

"I was born to this business," he replied. "My father was born in Metz, in the province of Lorraine, France, which was also my birthplace. He had a manufactory there which he gradually extended until he employed about forty men. He came to Chicago the latter part of 1871. He was the first man who started the manufacture of meerschaum goods in the west. He had a hard struggle for a time, but finally succeeded in establishing a good business. I was a partner for some years; now I am sole proprietor, my father having retired about two years ago."

"What is meerschaum, and what is the process of manufacturing a pipe or a cigarholder?"

The proprietor exhibited several [illegible] of meerschaum in the rough state as it is imported. The most [illegible] resembled limestone in color, but the pieces were of the most peculiar shapes imaginable. Each piece was a strange combination of circular lines. In all those examined not a single angle or point could be seen.

"Meerschaum," said the proprietor, as he [illegible] up a piece, "is a fine substance found mainly in the [illegible] district in Turkey. It is a popular error that it is the foam of the sea, which, I suppose, originated from its peculiar, wavy appearance. To make a pipe a piece is chosen that in some degree approximates the shape required..."

[illegible]RVANTS' QUARTERS IN HOTELS.

Preferable to Those in Many Private Houses and Flats—Rates.

[New York Sun.]

"Servants are well provided for at all good hotels, and the proprietor of a first-class hotel the other day. "They have good mattresses and all they want to eat..."

Superiority of American Hardware.

[New York Sun.]

Perhaps the most interesting fact about the hardware trade is that neither England, France, Germany, Sweden nor Belgium, with all their skilled iron workers, is able to make small cast castings, or castings with a hollow or tube in them, so as to compete with American foundrymen...

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not preserve and retain all the beauty of hair that is her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliancy of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas*, was bald at 28 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is *not a dye*, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERMAN BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, of intolerable Itching of the Scalp; J. N. CARTER, Jr., *Occoquan, Va.*, of Scald Head; MRS. D. V. S. LAVELLE, *Loweeville, Ky.*, of Tetter Sores; MISS BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.*, of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

$50,000,000 REPRESENTED!

T. K. MILNE

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE AG'T

For the District of Beauharnois.

None but firstclass English companies represented.

Risks of all kinds accepted at lowest rates, and losses paid at once without discount. Farm property insured against damage by fire or lightning.

Huntingdon, Nov. 17th, 1886. 45

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce st. Printing House Sq.), New York.

Fire AND Accident INSURANCE.

J. C. BRUCE,

GENERAL AGENT,

Huntingdon.

None but the best and most reliable Companies represented.

Caskets & Coffins.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all styles and prices.

Burial Robes, Coffin Plates, &c., kept in stock.

First-class Hearse. Prices reasonable.

MRS. A. HENDERSON.

MISS PENELOPE, SR.

[Barbara Yechton in Demorest's Monthly.]

Dr. Hardy was Miss Penelope's father, and Miss Penelope was aunt to Penelope Hardy, Jr. They had lived nearly all their lives in the same old-fashioned house, and Miss Penelope had never been away from it for one night even. There had been a large family of them, and as the others were quicker and more self-assertive than Miss Penelope, somehow she had always been put aside and burdens laid upon her small shoulders in a fashion that might have broken down a stronger spirit; but she never thought about it at first, and when she did at last wake up to the fact, the mother had been laid to rest in the quaint old churchyard, the brothers and sisters were married or gone out into the world, and her own youth was gone. Only Miss Penelope and the doctor remained—a peculiar [illegible] what of a mother; she, with a [illegible] self-sacrificing nature and a strict New England conscience which always kept her keenly sensible of her own shortcomings.

At last the doctor grew too feeble to practice any longer, and after some demur, sold out to Dr. Joel Sherburne, a shrewd energetic Maine man, who set up his shingle a little way off and soon extended the business as much again as when he got it. He was cheerful as well as skillful, two essentials to a popular physician, keeping well up with the times, and people were quick to find it out. Still, he could not afford to despise Dr. Hardy's many years of experience, and was very glad sometimes to ask the older man's advice, which gratified him and consequently pleased Miss Penelope. It was such a break in the monotony of their humdrum lives to have this big cheery man to come in and sit an hour with them, bringing a breath of the outer world with him, for his talk was not always of medicine; busy as he was, he found time to read the magazines, and many a new idea and pleasant thought found its way to Miss Penelope's more than half-starved brain.

DEAR MISS PENELOPE:—Perhaps you will be surprised when you read this letter. I hope that you have guessed long ago how dear you are to me, and that you may be willing to give the guidance of your dear life into my hands.

I know there is a difference in our ages but not so great I hope that love cannot bridge it over; and I will try my best to shield you from every trial and care, and to deserve your affection.

I have prospered in business during the past year, and can offer you a very comfortable home, and you will still be near enough to the homestead to be able to look after them. I know you must have had other suitors before me, and I am plain and old-fashioned, not gifted with flowers of speech, but I shall consider myself a most happy and fortunate man if you will consent to be my wife. Yours sincerely,

JOEL SHERBURNE.

P. S.—Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Miss Penelope gasped and laid down the letter. Her state of mind closely resembled that of the little old woman of our childhood's days upon whom the naughty peddler's trick had such a bewildering effect. She almost asked, "Am I—I?" Her mind was in chaotic confusion. She walked over to the small blurred looking-glass which hung over her chest of drawers, and stood there looking intently at herself.

"Ah, if he had come twenty years ago!" she whispered, shaking her head sadly at the reflection before her, "then I might have been worth the having; now, I am an old woman. And yet he loves me, and will consider himself fortunate if I will be his wife. He is so strong and kind! It must be very pleasant to have somebody to love one and take care of one. I would keep all his things in order and make him so comfortable. What will father say? Will he be willing to let me go? Oh, mother, I have kept my trust faithfully all these years; will it be wrong if I put this man before my father? Dear Lord, what have I done to deserve this great happiness!" Falling on her knees by her bedside, poor Miss Penelope sobbed and cried a wail of sorrow for her lost youth and more than one tear of joy...

...might have had better for the asking!"

But Dr. Joel keeps his secret, and is quite content. He frequently says, with a merry twinkle in his eyes, "'There is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will.' 'Twas a lucky day for me, Penny, when that letter of mine reached you."

And Mrs. Joel accepts the compliment, [illegible], and looking as happy over it as if she had never heard the remark before.

THIEVES OF BOOKS.

Kleptomaniacs with Literary Inclinations Who Need Careful Watching.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"That book will cost you $3, sir," said a clerk in a Market street book store, politely, but with an incisive tone that showed he was not to be trifled with, to a young man whom he surprised in a remote corner, where he had been lingering long over a case of handsomely-bound volumes. The young man was well dressed and of gentlemanly appearance, and was evidently near-sighted. He glanced up hurriedly, his face colored, and his eyes, in spite of the friendly mask of a pair of gold-rimmed glasses, betrayed confusion and chagrin.

Then he drew from the pocket of his [illegible] overcoat a handsome copy of Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. With a face that would have afforded Burton an excellent study, he thumbed the volume a moment, mumbled that the binding didn't exactly suit him and left the store with more speed than dignity.

"I had been watching him for twenty minutes," said the clerk. "Steal it? Of course he intended to steal it. You have no idea of the number of books that are stolen by apparently respectable people from the shelves of stores and libraries."

"I suppose hundreds of books are stolen from us every year," said Mr. Stuart, manager of one of our book stores. "In many cases the thieves are never caught. Frequently when they are detected they are found to be people of such good social standing that we unwillingly permit them to settle the affair without the mortification of a public prosecution.

"Quite recently I detected a case of systematic sneak-thieving which had been going on for months..."

WO[illegible] Of Co[illegible]

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA IS THE ONLY THOROUGHLY RELIABLE BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

Sold by all [illegible] Six bottles [illegible]

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, HUNTINGDON

BRUNET & CO. Proprietors.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS GRAVESTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

AGENTS FOR

Kinney's Patent Tubular Fountain Enclosure for Cemetery Lots, Double or Single Graves, Monuments &c.

Special Bargains in the above.

By strict attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of all orders intrusted to us, we hope to receive a share of public patronage. *Prices as low as good workmanship and first-class material will warrant.* Call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing. *Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

WOOL! WOOL!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is prepared to take wool for CARDING, SPINNING, WEAVING, &c., Work done promptly and guaranteed.

Always on hand a good assortment of Tweeds, Flannels, Shawls, Sheeting, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets and All Wool Check Druggets, of my own make and made expressly for durability, from ten to twenty per cent lower than ever before.

J. B. ROBERT.

22tf Beauharnois.

Peter Brady, HELENA.

AGENT FOR THE HEINTZMAN PIANO,

—THE CELEBRATED— DOHERTY ORGAN,

—AND THE— NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Intending purchasers would find it to their advantage to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE!

C. W. HYDE, of Trout River Lines, begs to announce that he has moved his stock of *Drugs, Medicines, &c.*, to the next door *South* of his former premises, where he will add to his business a stock of general goods such as

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes,

In fact everything kept in a first-class General Store.

All goods sold strictly for *Cash* or *Ready Pay*. The highest CASH price allowed for all kinds of Farmers Produce.

25 PER CENT saved by buying from me for cash or ready pay.

Trout River Lines, May 4th, 1886. 17

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 100 acres, all under cultivation. Good outbuildings and dwelling house. Good orchard.

For further particulars apply to

RICHARD D. RICE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 17th, 1886. 32-tf

GOLD is scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

WALL PAPER.

YOU CAN BUY

WALL PAPER

Cheaper from

Wm. E. Potter, MONTREAL,

Than you can from any other house in Canada.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

Canadian Wall Paper, [illegible] per roll
English Wall Paper, 22 in. wide, [illegible] per roll
American Wall Paper, 6 to 15c, worth 1[illegible] to 25c per roll.
Beautiful Gilt Paper, 20 and 25c, same as other stores sell at 50 and [illegible]

BORDERS! BORDERS!

Less than AT *Half Price.*

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS

135, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

Only 50 yds. from the C. P. R. Depot.

Samples sent free by mail to any address in Canada.

"Samples can be seen at Mr. J. D. Bickerdi's Huntingdon, where any orders which may be left will have immediate attention." 48

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

CASKETS & COFFINS

Always on hand, a fine assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all sizes.

BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, Etc. Always on hand.

Orders filled at all hours, and prices moderate.

N. B.—Purchasers can have the use of Hearse free.

21—1f D. SHANKS.

JAS. A. MILLAR

PRINCE STREET, HUNTINGDON, Que.

MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS

ALSO,

All kinds of LIGHT and HEAVY WAGONS kept on hand and built to order at reasonable rates.

Repairing promptly and neatly done. All work guaranteed.

Huntingdon, Mar. 8th, 1884

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy!

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

George L. Jordan, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE at JORDAN BROTHERS' store, BURKE, N. Y. All calls by day or night promptly attended to. Telephone connections. 5-tf

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

Just published a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically*.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York, N.Y.; Post Office Box, 450. 42